Business Notices.

CIRCULAR NO. 1.

OFFICE OF THE DURYER & FORSYTH MANUF'S CO., 3

"THE DURYER & FORSYTH MANUF'S CO., 3

"THE DURYER & FORSYTH MANUFACTURING COMPARY
are compelled, contrary to their custom, to lay before the put
be a few facta. Statements calculated to mislead the public
and thereby injure the Company in its business of makin
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truth, demand from us a correction and denial of such state
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Let A statement, purporting to be an editorial notice, is contained in a recent number of the Pennaylvanian, and has bee copied by interested parties is to other papers, of a toattrial. Scales at the Crystal Palace, in New York. If the allegation of the state of the facts as to the document of the third parties in the parties of the trial, (as it is called,) the language of the notice of the facts are of the contained of the facts of the facts of the contained of the platform, the beam inducated the placed on one corner of the platform, the beam inducated the contained of the contained of the platform, the beam inducated the contained of the platform, the beam inducated the contained of the platform. then applied to Farcachia.

placed on one corner of the platform, the beam indicated the praced on one corner of the platform, the beam indicated the irue weight 3,386 fb, and the second and third corners were the mane; on the fourth corners a light variation was perceptible. So extremely delicate was the operation of 'Farbanks' Scale (sagacity six tunes) that a quarter of a pound placed on any part of the platform raised the beam. 'We are compelled to state that this is untrue: is. The corner celled the fourth OID vary that this is untrue: is. The corner celled the fourth OID vary that the law of the platform raised the second platform.

J. SMITH DODGE, (Late of Bond-st.)

CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE.—We beg to inform Southers and Western Merchants that our stock of Spring and Summer Clothing just manufactured, contains the largest warlety of choice styles for men's woar ever got up by the house, ranging from the low-priced up to the finest articles in the trade, all got up in our usual superior style.

D. Devlin & Co.,
Nos. 258, 259, and 250 Broadway, corner of Warren-st.

Silver-plated Hinges, Decorated Percelain and iver-plated Door Nobs, Bell Pulls, Name and Number Plates, spagnolette Bolts, and so forth, with a large variety of the est quality of Builders' and Locksmiths' Hardware for the est class of buildings, wholesale and retail by MANY, BALDWIN & MANY, No. 49 John-st., cor. Dutch.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES .- All persons who wish for information in regard to SEWING MACHINES can obtain to by applying at our office for copies of I. M. SINGER & Co.'s Desette, a paper devoted outirely to the Sewing Machine inter-Eordes supplied gratia.

I. M. SINGER & Co., No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

WIGS -- HAIR-DYE - WIGS. - BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Tourers have improvements peculiar to the pass. They are celebrated all over the world for their graful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The large and best stock in the world. 12 private rooms for applying famous DYE. Sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 235 Broadway

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE. THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE in the WORLD soot now made and sold by Silas C. Herring, or his agents, but se manufactured and sold by the Patentees, with WILDER'S PAYENT BURGLAR and POWDER-PROOF LOCK, at the warehouse, No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, N. Y.
B. G. WILDER & Co., Patentees.

> THE METROPOLITAN THE DISTROPOLITAN
> FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
> No. 108 Broadway,
> Corner of Pinesst,
> Cash Capital, \$300,000.
> James Loriner Graham, President.

TOWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary. PIANOS, MELODEONS AND MUSIC .- HORACE WATES, Agent for the best Boston and New York Pisnos, is now selling, at No. 333 Broadway, an entirely new stock of superior Pianes, Melodeons, and all kinds of musical merchandles, at greatly reduced prices. No better opportunity to secure great bargains was ever offered. Second-hand Pinnos at great bargains. The trade supplied with music and instruments at lower prices than at any other house.

THE SMITHSONIAN HOUSE,

BROADWAY, CORKER OF HOUSTON-ST., NEW-YORK
Single Rooms, 50-, 75c, and 41 per day. Parlors, with Bedrooms, 51-50 to \$3 per day. MEALS EXTRA, AND AS ORDERED.
This new and large Hotel invites the attention of travelers.

SIDNEY KOPMAN.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURG-

HUSBAND'S CALCINED MAGNESIA affords one of a billow or a golfy mant it may be recommended with pre-cular propriety. Many of the complaints of children in early infancy, and even at more advanced periods, are attended with necidity; and in such cases the Calcined Magnesia has a grea advantage over other absorbents, viz: that it both neutralize the acid in the alimentary canal, and acts as an efficacious ye gentile purgative. This preparation is free from unpleasan taste, and three times the strength of the common Calcine

Magnesia.
Four first premium Silver Medals, and a New-York World's
Fair Medal awarded. For sale by the Druggists generally, and by the manufacturer,
THOS. J. HUSBAND, Philadelphia.

THOS. J. HUSBAND, Philisdelphia.

R. R. R.

How the R. R. R. Remedies response Consumptives to Health, stop the Rayages of Decay, heal Ulcers in the Lungs and Throat, cure Asymma, Brochitis, Curonic Coughs and All Diseases and Complaints of the Original Response of the Carlo Chronic Coughs and All Diseases and Complaints to bereles in the lungs, bronchitis or giandular affections, are informed that the R. R. R. Remedies will cure them of these terrible complaints speedly and effectivally. Let the Ready Relief be applied externally on the chest and around the throat—this will effect an important and wonderfully beneficial result. It will get up a powerful counter-irritating force, and withdraw from the clands of the throat all congosted blood that may interfere with the respiratory organs. Persons troubled with asthma, hard and difficult bresthing, sharp pains when taking a long breath, will find an immediate relief after an application of Radway's Ready Relief. In cases where the lungs are diseased, we give Radway's Resculed. The action of this medicine resolves away the diseased deposit—it heals all tleers and removes tuberles. We have known persons who had no idea of ever rising out of a sick bed, to be restored to sound health, with not a particle of consumptive material left in their bodies to hasten decay. Radway's Regulators in these cases keep the system regular, and equalize the circulation of the blood.

Radway's Regulators are the most effectual purgative, catharite and sperient medicines now in use. They possess great dyantages over the common pile. No one who has ever taken a dose of Radway's Regulators will think of coing back to the common article of contrastic pile, salte, castor oil, and other purgative medicines.

R. R. R. Office, No. 162 Fulton-at., up-stairs, opposite St.

cines.
R. R. Ciffice, No. 162 Fulton-st., up-stairs, opposite
Paul's Church, New-York.
Radway & C.

TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN MERCHANTS-MFORTANT CARD TO THE TRADE.—The only certain as acknowledged cure for Fever and Ague, and all forms of Inte mittant Fever, is

DESELES ANTI-FRANCE.

For sale at the manufacturer's prices by the following well known bouses in this city: C. V. CLICKENER & Co., No. 21 Barclay-61, CHARLES H. RING, COT. Broadway and John-81. HALL. DINON & FRANCE, NO. 149 Chamberrs-51, F. C. WELLA CO., No. 115 Franklin-81, STERRINS, MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 45 Cliff-81; BUSH & GALE, No. 126 Greenwich-81.

FRENCH BUILDING STONE, CAEN, FRANCE,
Of all dimensions,

Of all dimensions,

ARD IN PARCELS TO SOLT THE REQUIREMENTS
OF PURCHASERS; FOR SALE BY

DEFFERMANN & ALBURTIS,

No. 90 Beavers:

THE REMARKABLE WEATHER of this Winter, In producing Colds, Comphs and Pulmonary Complaints, after all an opportunity to try the wonderful effects of Park's Ba-aan or WILD CHERRY AND TAR. Its effects even in co-firmed cases is tested by a single bottle. Sold everywhet BARKES & PARK, NO. 304 Broodway, corner of Dunnest.

HOSTETTER.-The surprising effects of Hos-TETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS in removing Bile, foreing a appetite, imparting health and tone to the system, and dissipating Dispetite, support asymptoms, is truly wonderful. Every nervoic chilitated, weak and emaciated person, either male or female should try it at once. Sold by all Grocers, Hotels and Drugsists. BARNES & PARK, Wholesale Agents, No. 304 Broadway corner Duane et.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS-PROMPT RELIEF.-No scener do these searching Fills influence the system, through the fluids which pervole it, than the stomach and bowels begin to parform their duties vigorously, the appetite returns, and new life seems influed into the patient.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES Mand preëminent above all competition. A suite of elegan private apartments for applying famous Dvz. the greater standard article of its kind throughout the world. His nest style of Wics and Touveks are perfection itself. Wholesal and retail at Chityacous, No. 6 Autor House.

DAYTON, ROBINSON & COURSEN, I SAAC DAYTON, ATTORNEYS and COUNSELORS,
WM. E. ROBINSON, No. 207 Broadway,
WM. A. COURSEN, (Third door below Chambers st.,)
Have formed a Law Partnership, and have opened new offices
as above, where all business in any of the Courts will meet with
records attachion.

New York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1856.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. We cannot undertake to return rejected to A. Baino, Phonix. What State?

By the arrival at Halifax of the screw steamer Etna from Havre, we have three days later dates from Europe, but no later English news. The French papers have nothing of importance. There is no news of importance.

The Supreme Court of Wisconsin has decided that it has full jurisdiction in the disputed Governorship, and the investigation in the case of Bashford vs. Barstow will at once proceed.

The Coroner's Jury in the case of Catherine de Breuxue last night returned a verdict of death from the effects of an abortion produced by Charles C. Cobel as principal and Francis Legoupel as accessory. Cobel is locked up, and Legoupel is held to bail in \$3,000 to answer.

The Republican Convention was partially organized yesterday. It is all harmony and enthusiasm. Francis P. Blair presides.

Philadelphia in the Know-Nothing Convention. The new platform suits nobody, and all is crimination and dissatisfaction.

The celebration of the Anniversary of Washington's Birthday was more general yesterday than for many years before. We give such notices of the sayings and doings as our space will permit.

Up to the hour of going to press we had heard nothing of the Atlantic or of the Asia. The former is supposed to have sailed on the 6th instant, and should now be nearly seventeen days out; the latter was to sail on the 9th, which would make her in her fourteenth day.

THE LAST PLATFORY.

The Know-Nothing party, which arose so mysteriously and absurdly about the time of the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, has ever since been exercised and torn by various internal conflicts, and still remains in a state of violent fermentation. Of course, the principal cause of difficulty is the Slavery question. This is the chief source of all their woes. Last Spring they held a National Convention, and took a position on the side of the Slavery extensionists. It is found in the famous Twelfth Section of their platform, and is as follows:

"The American party, having risen upon the ruins and in spate of the opposition of the Whig and Democratic parties, cannot be held in any manner responsible for the obnoxious acts or violated pledges of either. And the systematic agitation of the Slavery question by those parties having elevated sectional hostility into by those parties having cervate-sections in oscilly into a positive element of political power, and brought our institutions into peril, it has therefore become the im-peritive duty of the American party to interfere, for the purpose of giving peace to the country and perpe-tuity to the Union. And as experience has shown it impossible to reconcile opinious so extreme as those which separate the disputants, and as there can be no dishonor in submitting to the laws, the National Council has deemed it the best guaranty of common justice and of future peace to abide by and maintain the existing laws upon the subject of Slavery, as a final and conclusive settlement of that subject, in spirit and in substance.

and conclusive settlement of that subject, in spirit and in substance.

"And regarding it the highest duty to avow their "And regarding it the highest duty to avow their opinions upon a subject so important, in distinct and unequivocal terms, it is hereby declared, as the sense of this National Council, that Congress possesses no power, under the Constitution, to legislate upon the subject of Slavery in the States where it does or may exist, or to exclude any State from admission into the Union because its Constitution does or does not recognize the institution of Slavery as a part of its secial system; and expressly pretermitting any expression of opinion upon the power of Congress to establish or prohibit Slavery in any Territory, it is the sense of the National Council that Congress ought not to legislate upon the subject of Slavery within the Territories of the United States, and that any interference by Congress with Slavery as it exists in the District of Columbia would be a violation of the spirit and intention of the compact by which the State of Maryland ceded the District to the United States, and a breach of the national faith."

This was cutirely distasteful to a large body of the Northern members who opposed it and revolted against it. On Thursday night the advanced guard of a new National Convention completed a stormy session of several days, during which they threw overboard the Twelfth Section and adopted the following articles of faith instead. To agree upon these two sections, which alone in the new platform refer to Slavery and the Territories, will probably be the chief object of the main Convention which yesterday opened its sessions at Philadelphia. Indeed, the contest on this very point is developed in the opening proceedings, which are reported in another column.

"7. The recognition of the right of the native-born "7. The recognition of the right of the native-born and naturalized citizens of the United States, permanently residing in any Territory thereof, to frame their constitution and laws, and to regulate their domestic and social affairs in their own mode, subject only to the provisions of the Federal Constitution, with the privilege of admission into the Union whenever they have the requisite population for one representative in Congress. Provided always, that none but those who are citizens of the United Stotes, under the Constitution and laws thereof, and who have a fixed residence in any such Territory, ought to participate in dence in any such Territory, ought to participate in the formation of the Constitution, or in the enactment

of laws for said Territory or State."
"13. Opposition to the reckless and unwise policy of
the present Administration in the general management the present Administration in the general management of our national affairs, and more especially as shown in removing 'Americans' (by designation and conserva-tives in principle) from office, and placing foreigners and ultraits their places, las shown in a truckling subserviency to the stronger, and in an insoleut and cowardly bravado toward the weaker powers; as shown in reopening sectional agritation by the repeal shown in reopening sectional agitation by the repeal of the Missonri Compromise; as shown in granting to unnaturalized foreigners the right to suffrage in Kansas and Nebraska; as shown in its vacilating course on the Kansas and Nebraska question; as shown in the corruptions which pervade some of the Departments of the Government; as shown in disgracing meritorious naval officers, through prejudice or caprice; and as shown in the blundering mismanagement of our tereign relations."

It will be seen that these declarations inderse the Nebraska bill, and agree to admit Kansas with or without Slavery. They are phrased in the softest terms possible, but whoever reads them carefully will see that they fully adopt everything objectionable in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and condemn the only feature of that measure which favored Freedem-namely, the right of the free emigrant to have a voice against Slavery in the Territories. Such is the new National Know-Nothing platform.

Is there any need to go further in the way of exosing the position of the Know-Nothing party on the Slavery question ! We have seen a great ado made over the Twelfth Section at Philadelphia, and beheld it indignantly repudiated, yet only to be followed by the above substitute. What choice is there between the Twelfth Section and the new creed! Does not everybody see, who wishes to see. that the one position is essentially as Pro-Slavery as the other, and that the Know-Nothings are acting directly in the interest of the Slave-traders ! What odds does it make that they do not say so in so many words? By the necessity of the case they must be for or against the spread of Slavery, for this is

the question of the time. It is practical, vital, urgent. Every man in the Executive or Legislative, and we may add, the Judicial Department of the General Government, is called upon to have, and it may be to express and act upon, an opinion touching the extension of Slavery. Indeed every public man must, at one time or another, be forced to say whether he does or does not favor it, and whether he will or will not so act as to widen the existing boundaries of this fell curse. No party therefore can avoid committing itself upon the question. As things now stand, and as they are now tending, the whole country is open to Slavery. Not only our uncultivated domain. but the soil of every State, according to the chief law officer of the Administration, and the leading Northern jurists acting under its inspiration, is open to the polluted tread of the slave trader with his chained gangs of human victims at his heels. We might well stop here to ask Why does not the North present an unbroken front, a single voice of resistance to such a state of things? At least every man and every party must have an opinion and a course of action upon it. There is no alternative. It is resistance or acquiescence. And the party or the man who does not oppose it, is distinctly on the side of Slavery and distinctly against Freedom. Slavery is in possession of the contested field. To do nothing is to leave it there. Acquiescence is all Chaos and confusion worse confounded reign at that Slavery needs, and all that its advocates desire of Northern men. If the Know-Nothing party, therefore, is not willing to take a position of active hostility against the extension of Slavery, it becomes a power in aid of the Southern privileged class: a bulwark of their system. In that case it becomes all that the slaveholders can ask; it is the deadliest foe of Freedom, for its acts of hostility are covert and insidious, and in the specious guise of neutrality.

The supreme purpose of the leaders in the Know-Nothing ranks is to destroy the cause of Freedom without seeming to do so, to bring their party to support the extension of Slavery without allowing the Northern masses to become aware of it. It is this duplicity alone which causes them any difficulty in handling the great question. Being themselves not hostile to the spread of Slavery, they would avow it in terms and adhere to such a policy if they did not fear that such a course would drive off many Anti-Slavery voters on whom they count. There is a body of Anti-Slavery men who have acted throughout with the Know-Nothings, and have aimed to carry the party to the side of Freedom. Their efforts we have watched always with interest, but never with hope. These men have already been driven off from the main body, by the action of the National Council in June last, many of them not to return. This last attempt at Philadelphia is, we presume, the end of their endeavors to erect within the Order a proper platform for themselves and their friends in the North. The present effort proves as bootless as all that have preceded it, and they must now retire at once discomfited and disheartened at the prospect of making the Know-Nothing party, even in the North, a party of Freedom. We presume the great body of these men-we mean the really earnest Anti-Slavery men-will now ally themselves with the only organization that affords any hope against the spread of Slavery and the pernicious legal degmas touching it, which are being fostered into life by the present struggle.

Judge Capron has displayed a commendable energy and decision in the proceedings against the gamblers. He determined to finish up their cases as far as he was concerned before the term closed, and he did it. He had probably heard of the old proverb-"If you want a thing done, do it yourself; if you don't want it done, leave it to others." With a few such energetic Judges on the bench, we should hear no more about the difficulty or impossibility of enforcing the laws. The very counsel of the gamblers, in applying for suspension of judgment, fully admitted that inasmuch as public sentiment demanded the execution of the law against gambling, and as the municipal, police and to attempt to resist its execution would be idle and foolish: and on that ground his clients had judged it host to cut the matter short and to recommend themselves to mercy by abandoning the business and pleading guilty. We should see the same thing done by the liquor sellers if equal determination were exhibited to enforce the law against liquor selling.

The Grand Jury in their presentment at the close of the Term, which we give in another column, are evidently of opinion that in times past many criminals have escaped for want of due energy and vigilance on the part of the prosecution; and they insist strongly on that promptitude of action of which Judge Capron has just given an example.

The statement of the Grand Jury as to the great prevalence of intemperate habits among those committed to jail on criminal charges during the year, there baving been no less than 32,703 intemperate drinkers out of 36,264 persons committed, affords a striking proof of the intimate connection that exi-ts between crime and the grogshops, while the number of ignorant persons (those wholly uninstructed or whose acquirements were decidedly below the standard of our city common school education being 32,900, -- without reckoning 2,112 whose degree of education was not ascertained) shows that ignorance goes hand in hand with drunkenness in the premetion of crime.

The Union exults over the fact that immediately after Senator Wilson's offer to prove that Shannon was a drankard, and that in California he had been the companion of gamblers and drunkards, the Senate went into Executive Session and confirmed Shannon's nomination as Governor of Kansas. This proceeding The Union sets out as an indorsement of Shannon's moral character, and a sufficient answer to Mr. Wilson's charges.

Those who know the composition of the confirming majority-one half slave drivers the other half doughfaces-will be apt to conclude that the confirmation of Shannon was only an indersement of his political character-as much as to say, on the part of those who voted for it, that provided Shannon was staunch for Slavery extension, the fact of his being a drunkard, gambler and blackguard, might be readily overlooked. Charity in general covers a multitude of sins, political charity a vast multitude. If on the other hand the Senators are to be considered as having actually indorsed the moral character of Shannon, they must be esteemed in so doing as having also bedaubed themselves.

Is Broadway ever to be cleaned? Or is the folly of piling the ice and dirt in a ridge in the middle of the street to be maintained till April? The city railroads had their tracks cleared long ago; but the Know-Nothing Street Commissioner barricades

the principal thoroughfare of this metropolis with a peerless stupidity such as only an original, natural Know-Nothing could hope to rival. Is there never to be common-sense, let alone common honesty, in our municipal administration ?

THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION. Editorial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. PITTSBUGH, Friday, Feb. 22.

The Republican Convention is very numerously attended, all the Free States being represented. with citizens of Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina, Kentucky and Missouri. John A. King was elected President pro tem. Francis P. Blair s permanent President. There were brief speeches this morning by Messrs. Greeley, Giddings. Gibson of Onio, Codding and Lovejoy of Illinois, and others. A strong Committee on Address and Resolutions was appointed. More delegates are announced by telegraph as on the way. All is enthusiasm and harmony. H. G. SECOND DISPATCH. The Republican Convention has completed its

first day's session, and has accomplished much toformer political differences and distinctions are here ward the inauguration of a National party, based upon the principles of Freedom. The gathering is very large, and the enthusiasm unbounded. Men of acting in the most perfect harmony, and with a unity of feeling seldom known to political assemblages of this magnitude. The body is eminently Republican in principle and tendency. It combines much of character and talent with integrity of purpose and devotion to the great principles which underlie our Government. Its moral and political effect upon the country will be felt for the next quarter of a century. In its deliberations everything has been conducted with marked propriety and dignity. The appointment of the Hon. F. P. Blair as President was hailed with unbounded enthusiasm. The scene which followed his taking the chair was exciting beyond description. Cheers went forth, and handkerchiefs were waived for some minutes after he took his seat as presiding officer. The great Hall has been crowded thoughout the day and during the evening. Hundreds went away because it was not possible to gain admittance. The day has been principally occupied by the Committees in preparing their reports, and by the Delegates in Committee of the Whole in listening to speeches from eminent gentlemen who represent the several States. Among the most effective speeches of the occasion is one made by Mr. Remelin of Cincinnati. It was pointed and eloquent, and was received with much applause. The speaker has until recently been a supporter of the Administration. He is now thoroughly Republican. The Committee on Address will not report until to-morrow morning. The business of perfecting a National organization will come up to-morrow forenoon. Adjourned.

SUPREME COURT-KANSAS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 22, 1856. The Supreme Court will adjourn on the 29th and reassemble on the 1st of April. About seventy causes were disposed of during the present term, and one hundred and twenty odd are remaining on the docket. The opinion in the case involving the Missouri Compromise will not be rendered till April. We have some reason to expect a more favorable judgment than was at first anticipated, the weight of authority being decidedly for the freedom of the colored plaintiff.

Intelligence was received by the Government this morning containing assurances that the Border Counties of Missouri would acquiesce in the present state of things in Kansas, and make no aggressive movement. The President instructed Gov. Shannon before leaving to visit these counties personally, and say if an invasion was attempted it would be resisted by all the power he could command; also to say to the people of Kansas that the same authority would be exerted if any insurrec tionary demonstration occurred.

If the Topeka Convention assembles a civil process will be sued out against the Governor and other officers, on the ground of the Territorial law that they are assuming functions to which they have not been legally elected or appointed. The same law prevails in most of the States. No military force will be employed unless the civil process is resisted. Republican instructions have been sent out by a special messenger, who started on Wednesday night, to members of the Topeka Convention, desiring them merely to organize and adjourn, so as to be prepared for other movements hereafter. With these precautions on both sides no collision is now apprehended.

OUR RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN. From Our Own Correspondent. WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 22, 1856.

No answer has been received by Government concerning the request for the recall of Mr. Crampton. An interview has been held between Lord Clarendon and Mr. Buchanan, but the British Minister indicated no positive determination. It

s quite probable that Lord Clarendon assumed strong ground, and asserted strong opinions, such as the English Press mistakenly connected with the Central American question. There is evidently a disposition to risk consequences by declining a compliance with the demand of the Administration. But this or any such attempt will not avail. If Lord Clarendon should finally refuse to accede, passports will most assuredly be given to Mr. Crampton. There is no other recourse after what has occurred. Still this step will not involve any serious difficulty, though it may lead to a temporary suspension of diplomatic intercourse.

Lord Clarendon sent Mr. Marcy's dispatch to Mr. Crampton, who had never seen it before, and it reached here yesterday morning by special nessenger in advance of the mail. The probability is that it may lead to further correspondence, and through it to an amicable adjustment, as there is no ground for quarrel. It is now likely that the whole correspondence on this subject will be called for by the Senate at an early day and be immediately sent in, as there is no further cause for concealment. The country is entitled to know both sides of the question, as the British view in Lord Clarendon's speech has been freely circulated.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION. PITTSBURGH, Friday, Feb. 22, 1856.

The Convention temporarily organized at 11 o'clock, a very large number being present. Mr. Brainard of Vermont called the Assembly to order, and moved the election of John A. King of New-York as temporary hairman; Dr. Stone of Massachusettss, and Wx. PENN CLARK of Iowa as temporary Secretaries. Mr. King made a brief address, thanking the Con-

vention for the honor conferred upon him. reported. A Committee on Permanent Organization, consist-After some unimportant business relative to com-

ing of one of each State, was then appointed by the

Judge Spaulding announced that he had just re ceived a dispatch from Altoona stating that a large number of delegates from New-York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey were in the cars and would arrive at

A motion was made to adjourn to that time. Pending this motion Mr. Allison of Pennsylvania moved that the Committee on Permanent Organization meet in the adjoining room to arrange preliminarics and designate the seats of members.

During the absence of the Committee several gentle men were called upon to address the meeting-among others, Messrs, Gibson of Ohio and Greeley of New-York.

The latter was most enthusiastically called, and on coming forward, said he was glad to have an opportunity to address the meeting. He had been in Washington for several weeks. Friends there counseled ex treme caution in our movements. Not being myself a cautious man, I thought we were bound to act in such a manner as to show the South that although Republicans are the earnest opponents of Slavery, they are not governed by feelings hostile to the South. was for the real interest of Missouri that Kansas should be a free State, and he believed that the honest majority of the people of Missouri were in favor of Freedom. Friends in Washington had desired him to counsel extreme caution. The Federal forces are in the hands of our implacable enemies. The Secretary of War, Jefferson Davis, whatever good qualities he may have, is no friend to our cause-neithe Commander of the Federal forces our friend-there-

fore let us be cautioned to keep within bounds. Mr. Greeley did not believe the American Conven tion friendly to the Republican cause. They will neminate a candidate. For his part, he could only sympathize with those in favor of making every Teritory free. He cared not what their policy on the tariff or other questions was. He concluded by detailing the wrongs of the Free-State citizens of Kansas under the tyranny of the Slaveocracy.

Mr. Preston King was called for, but excused

Mr. Giddings of Ohio congratulated the Convention upon having the son of his old friend, Rufus King, in the chair. Washington was the last place to look for redress. He (Giddings) was an early settler in the West, and related an anecdote appropriate to the occasion: Two pieus individuals named Joseph and John had begun a settlement there. Joseph prayed to the Lord thus: "O Lord, we have begun a good work; we pray thee carry it on thus." But John prayed: "O Lord, we have begun the good work; carry it on as you think best; don't mind what Joe says." [Laughter.]

Mr. Giddings introduced the Rev. Mr. Lovejoy of Illinois-not Joe, but John. [Laughter.]

Mr. Lovejoy made some exciting remarks. He said the places of those patriots who were about to be shot down in Kansas would be supplied by other freemen. He was willing to go either as a captain or private. He would rather be there sweltering in blood than to see a set of drunken ruffians take the Government out of the hands of the people of Kansas. Mr. Gibson of Ohio followed, denouncing the Know

Nothings, &c. He had heard that they would nominate George Law. Let us act independently and orennize a true American Republican party. Mr. Carling (Ills.) made a speech of some length

in which he advocated prudence in the Kansas con-Simeon Draper, esq., (New-York) from the Com-

mittee on Permanent Organization, reported the nomination of Francis P. Blair for President. The nomination was received with great applause

and unanimously accepted. Mr. Blair was conducted to the chair by Preston King and Jacob Brinkerhoff, esqs.

Mr. Blair said he was ne orator, and it was a remarkable fact that this was the first speech he had ever been called on to make. He thanked his friends for the high honor they had done him in calling him to the chair, and said he had been connected with men whom the North and South delighted to honor. The people of the South had been made to believe that the bject of the Republican party solely was the abolition of Slavery, but when it is understood that it is to prevent Nullification at the North, a different feeling will prevail among Southern people. He had received a call to represent the Baltimore Republican Association, embracing men of character and extensive wealth. They desired him to come here. He laid beme the meeting a paper which was to be considered by the Convention as a Southern Platform. He had intended to have presented it as a member on the floor. ["Cries of "Read it, read it," "No; wait 'till the organization is completed," &c.] Mr. Blair thanked the Convention and took his seat.

Mr. Draper then announced the Vice-Presidents and Secretaries; and the report of the Committee being unanimously adopted by the Convention, the organi

zation was completed as follows:
PRESIDENT-FRANCIS P. BLAIR of Maryland.
VICE-PRESIDENTS: SIDENTS:
L. Brainard, Vt.,
James M. Bunce, Conn.
E. D. Morgan, N. Y.,
Joseph Farley, Va.
Wm. S. Bailey, Ky.
R. W. Spaulding, Ohio,
John H. McMillan, Ill.
David Jones, Wissonsin,
L. Chapman, Dist. Columb Horstio G. Russ, N. H., Geo. Bliss, Mass.

Geo. Bliss, Mass.
R. G. Hazard, R. L.,
W. P. Sherman, N. J.,
Gen. Markle, Pa.,
W. P. Clarke, Iowa,
G. W. Julian, Ind.,
Gov. Bingham, Mich.,
F. M. Newson, Minnesota, Russell Everett, Pa., Isnac Dayton, N. Y. J. W. Stone, Mass.

Mr. Kimball (Ohio) moved that a Committee o three from each State be appointed to report a plan for the organization of the Republican party. An amendment was offered to reduce the number to

one, when a motion was made to lay the matter on the table for the present, which was carried. Mr. Mann (N. Y) moved that a Committee of one

from each State be appointed to draft an address and prepare resolutions. After some discussion this was adopted. The Committee was then appointed, each State

delegation naming a member of the Committee. Some difficulty occurred in the choice of the Oh member of the Committee-one party desiring Mr Giddings, and another Mr. Denniston of Columbus The subject was referred back to the Ohio delegation The paper presented by Mr. Blair was then read, on motion of Mr. Mann. It contains the sentiments of the Southern friends or

Republicanism, and the opinions of a large class of merchants in Baltimore, who would suffer by a disso lution of the Union. The Address says warning should be given to slave holders not to endanger their property by taking it

into territory wherein the sovereign power interdicts Slavery, and every issue should be merged into the restoration of the Missouri Compromise. It recommends all parties to meet in convention and

nominate a President and Vice-President. On motion the Address was received as the sentiments of the Southern friends of Republicanism, and ordered to be printed.

taining delegates, Mr. Draper of New-York moved to adjourn until the evening, and in the meantime to hold an informal meeting.

In consequence of the non-arrival of the ears con-

Mr. Ripley of New-Jersey, opposed the motion, and Mr. Foote of Ohio, favored it. The motion was lost. On motion of Mr. Burroughs of New-York the Pros-

dent was excused until 7 o'clock in the evening, in order that he might be present at the Committee Gov. Bingham of Michigan took the chair. Mr. Sackett of New-York called up the resolution

for a Committee, consisting of three from each State. to present a plan for national organization. The Ohio delegation reported that they had chosen James Denniston for a member of the Committee on

The Committee on a plan of organization ther

mittees, the Chairman read the following dispatch from Philadelphia:

"The American party are no longer united. Raise the Republican banner! Let there be no further extension of Slavery! The Americans are with you!" The applause that was given to this was tremendous.

Mr. Charles Kremlin of Ohio was called on for a speech. He said the people should rebuke the insolence of an accidental President. The President should not make the politics of the country. He (Kremlin) recommended that the patronage of the Federal Govevernment should be taken away. Northern men had erred in permitting the South to call us a sectional party and that we have but one idea. That one idea should be, a party that knows no North, no South, no East, no West, but Freedom everywhere. He hoped the Democrats would have no vantage ground in professions for popular sovereignty. The Republicans were the same friends of popular sovereignty. He compared President Pierce's idea of popular sovereignty to that of Napoleon's, who after being elected abolished it. Who, he said, ever heard of popular sovereignty abolishing itself? He concluded by hoping the meeting would adopt measures to insure Free-

The Committee on Business was announced, when cries were made for Wilmot, Passmore Williamson Passmore Williamson was introduced amidst tre-

dom in Kansas.

mendous applause. He appeared to be greatly embarrassed, returned thanks, and begged to be permitted to retire. A lively sally then occurred between Mr. Chandler

of Michigan and some of the Ohio members. Mr. Chandler alluded to a remark in the morning

that two of the Ohio delegation in Congress lacked stiffness in the back, and that plaster had to be applied so that they could vote for Mr. Banks for Speaker. He offered to spare some Michigan backbone to some of his Ohio friends who needed it.

Cries of Wilmot, Wilmot, Wilmot. Mr. Chandler-I am not gone yet.

A voice from Ohio-Then don't abuse the Ohio del-

Mr. Chandler-I don't abuse them. I only take the assertion of others. If it is not true, I take it back. Mr. Spaulding of Ohio then spoke at considerable length. He said, although he was an impulsive man himself, he approved of the words of Mr. Greeley this morning. Let us be careful and cautious how we address the voters if we wish the people to act with us. We shall, with prudence, carry the election like an avalanche. He said he held ultra views on the subject of Slavery, but would not enforce them on others. Let us combine all the anti-Administration forces and drive out the Vandals from the Capitol of the country. Let not Abolitionism or Free-Soilism dissent from the resolutions to be proposed because they may not come up to their views.

Speeches were also made by Messrs. Foote of Ohio and Bliss of Massachusetts, in which the views expressed by Mr. Greeley were sustained. At 5 o'clock the meeting adjourned till 71 p. m.

A. Oakey Hall of New-York being called for, addressed the Convention. He had come to listen, not to speak. He was gratified to see so many assembled on the anniversary of Washington's birthday to organ ize the new Republican party. He considered their prospects of success as fair as their cause was just.

Preston King went into the history of Slavery sine the organization of the Government, and said that there were as many slaves in New-York as in some of the Southern States. He explained his remark by saying that merchants and others there held mortgages on Southern plantations stocked with slaves. He denounced the Kansas-Nebraska bill, pronounced it a delusion and declared that the present Republican party was a reorganization of the Republican party

The Chairman announced that he would corroborate the fact stated by Mr. Blair, that the Republicans had the sympathy of the people of the Southern States, by stating that another delegate had just reported himself from Missouri, making the third that had done so from that State. Texas, Kentucky, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina and Tennessee are also represented. Eight Slave and sixteen Free States are

Mr. Vaughn of Illinois stated that the Committee n Resolutions would not report until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Mr. Giddings rose amid loud cheers and made a most brilliant speech. He said, for the last twenty years I have been called a fanatic so often that I almost now believe it myself. Had I been told that I should have lived to see a sight like this, I would have called my informant a fanatic. Years are condensed into hours when I see the progress the cause has made-but there is yet its consummation to be won by the present generation. One of the most pleasant reflections of my life is the belief that the contest with the slave power is drawing to a close. I now look forward to the time when, having fought the good fight, I can retire to the bosom of my family. Mr. Giddings then gave an account of the struggle for the Speakership of the House of Representatives. interspersed with characteristic anecdotes which convulsed the house with laughter. The speaker seemed to be in a happy vein, and his hits were received with

much applause.

Mr. Hawthorne of Iowa spoke for a half hour, fol-The Rev. Josiah Brown of Conn., one of the 3,000

clergymen who signed the petition to Congress against the passage of the Nebraska-Kansas act. Remarks in reference to Kansas were somewhat belligerant, some allusion being made to rifles and

revolvers. Mr. Julian followed and made an effective speech. He was followed by Mr. Ripley of New-Jersey, the peculiarities of whose harrangue convulsed the audience with laughter. At the first he was frequently called to order, but he was permitted finally to go on in a strain which far exceeded the best efforts of any

Yankee comedian. The Convention then adjourned until 91 o'clock tomerrow morning.

> FROM WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 22, 1856.

The Canada's mails arrived this morning. The Gov-ernment dispatches from England contain nothing of a definite character; neither is there any prospect of an early settlement of the matters in dispute hat Government and the United States. The culistment difficulty is absorbed in the Central American queetion. There is no information whatever to verify he rumor of The London Advertiser, that angry words had passed between Mr. Buchanan and Lord Clarendon. Mr. Crampton has received fresh instruc-tions not to absent himself from Washington, as he heretofore contemplated, but to attend to the unfin-ished business with the State Department.

FROM MEXICO.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Feb. 22, 1856. New-Orleans papers of Friday and Saturday last are received. They contain Mexican advices to the 11th inst. The main facts have been already stated. The garrison of Puebla returned to the capital when the city capitulated. Some accounts represent the insurgents as likely to be soon put down, Haro having 2,400 men. Others doubt the fidelity of the troops sent against him.

At Austin, Texas, a great excitement existed on account of the trial of the person charged with burning the Auditor's office. The Court was attended by an armed guard. The citizens were also arming, and a conflict was feared.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

New-Orleans, Thursday, Feb. 21, 1856.

The steamship Black Warrior, with Havana dates to the 17th inst., has arrived at this port. Her news is unimportant. The weather was more favorable, but the Sugar crop would undoubtedly be short. The market was active, and a good speculative demand existed—about 15,000 boxes having been contracted for at \$22,7 \$43,50. Molassee figus.